

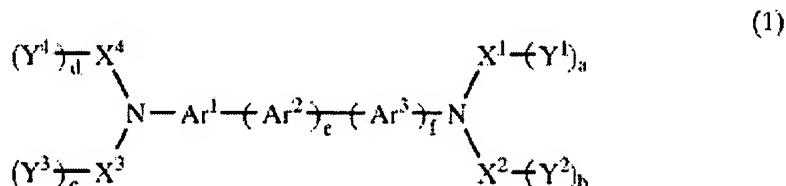
REMARKS

Claims 1-7, as amended, remain herein. Claim 1 is amended.

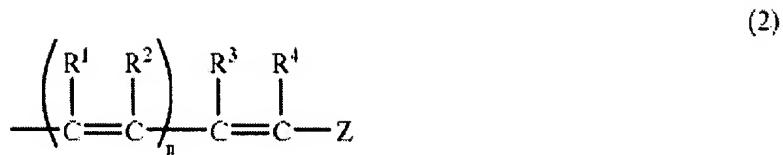
1. Claims 1-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Hosokawa EP 1061112 and JP 2001-131541, and under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) or 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Hosokawa U.S. Patents 6,951,693 and 6,743,948. The Office Action states that JP 2001-131541 and U.S. Patents 6,951,693 and 6,743,948 are patent family equivalents of EP 1061112.

Claim 1 as amended claims an organic electroluminescent device of claimed formulas (I) or (II), where A<sub>1</sub>-A<sub>4</sub> (formula (I)) or A<sub>5</sub>-A<sub>8</sub> (formula (II)) is “a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 5 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 5 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylamino group having 5 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylamino group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or a halogen atom.”

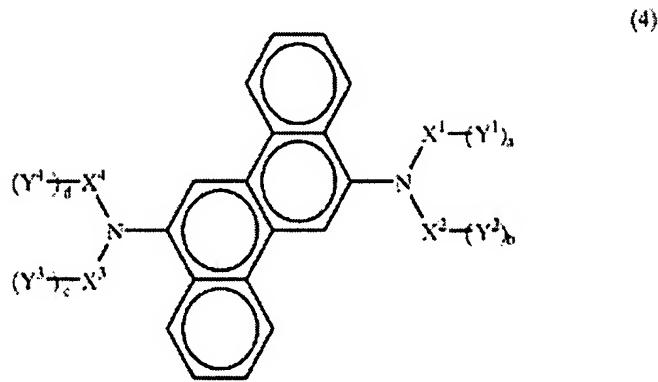
Hosokawa, in contrast, discloses a general formula (1)



wherein Y is according to formula (2)



A specific embodiment of formula (1) is shown at Hosokawa, col. 4, lines 5-20 as formula (4)



The Office Action argues that applicant's claim 1 reads on Hosokawa formula (4) because a, b, c, and d in Hosokawa formula (4) can be zero. However, as amended, applicant's claim 1 does not claim a formula wherein none of substituents A<sub>1</sub>-A<sub>4</sub> (formula (I)) and none of substituents A<sub>5</sub>-A<sub>8</sub> (formula (II)) is present. Accordingly, claim 1 as amended does not read on Hosokawa formula (4).

Furthermore, Hosokawa does not teach or suggest any of the claimed substituents recited in claim 1. Hosokawa is expressly limited to arylene groups X<sup>1</sup>-X<sup>4</sup> substituted with formula (2), which is an alkenyl group. Claim 1 as amended does not claim a formula (I) or formula (II) having a substituted arylene group substituted with an alkenyl group. Thus Hosokawa does not

teach each and every element of claim 1, and is not a proper basis for rejection of applicant's claims under section 102.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion or motivation to modify the teachings of Hosokawa to meet every element of claim 1. The Office Action argues that it would have been obvious to have formed the compounds taught by Hosokawa and used them in the claimed light emitting device. However, the Office Action still maintains that "Hosokawa et al. teach all the required elements of claims 1-7." But, as demonstrated above, Hosokawa does not teach all elements of applicant's claims 1-7 as amended.

For at least these reasons, applicant respectfully requests that these rejections be withdrawn.

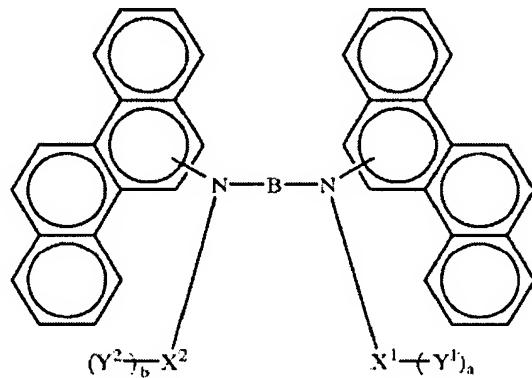
2. Claims 1 and 2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Shimada U.S. Patent 5,219,692. The Office Action alleged that Shimada teaches formulas according to formula (III) of applicant's claim 1. Applicant has amended claim 1, without prejudice or disclaimer, to delete recited formulas (III) and (IV). Accordingly, claim 1 as amended should be allowable over Shimada.

3. Claims 1 and 2 were rejected for nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1 and 2 of Hosokawa '948. As explained above, claim 1 as amended claims an organic electroluminescent device of claimed formulas (I) or (II), where A<sub>1</sub>-A<sub>4</sub> (formula (I)) or A<sub>5</sub>-A<sub>8</sub> (formula (II)) is "a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 5 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group having 3 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy group having 5

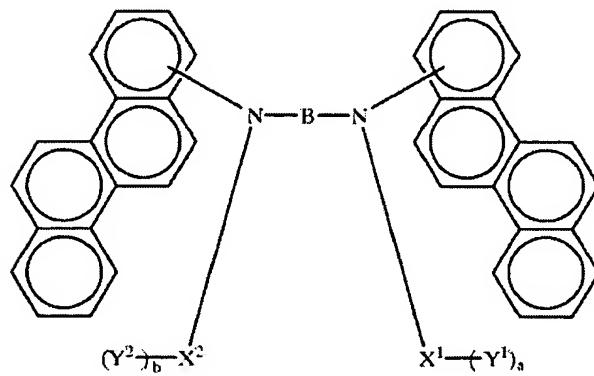
to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted arylamino group having 5 to 50 ring carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylamino group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or a halogen atom."

Claims 1 and 2 of Hosokawa '948 claim general formulas (5) and (6)

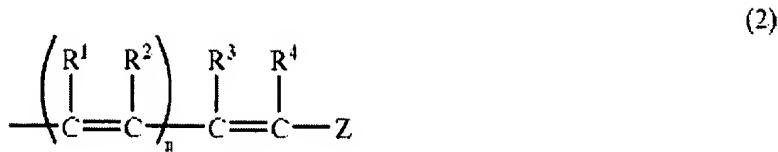
General formula (5)



General formula (6)



wherein Y is according to formula (2):



As the Office Action admits, these compounds are not the same as the compounds claimed in claim 1 herein. Hosokawa '948 claims 1 and 2 include the alkenyl substituent of formula (2), while claim 1 herein does not include an alkenyl substituent. The Office Action alleges that this shortcoming is overcome because a and b in Hosokawa '948 can both be zero. But, claims 1 and 2 of Hosokawa claim compounds having two nitrogens, wherein each nitrogen has one arylene substituent and one tetracyclic aromatic substituent. Claim 1 herein claims compounds each having two nitrogen atoms, wherein each nitrogen has two arylene substituents. There is no teaching or suggestion of this formulation in claims 1 and 2 of Hosokawa '948, nor is there any motivation to modify claims 1 and 2 of Hosokawa '948 to yield the compounds claimed in claim 1 herein.

Applicant respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

4. Claims 3-7 were rejected for nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1 and 2 of Hosokawa '948 in view of Hosokawa '693. As explained above, however, Hosokawa '948 claims 1 and 2 fail to recite each element of applicant's claims 1 and 2 as now amended. All claims 3-7 depend from claim 1, and therefore Hosokawa '948 claims 1 and 2 fail to recite each element of each of claims 3-7. This deficiency is not cured by the disclosure of Hosokawa '693, which fails to teach or suggest the compounds claimed in claim 1 herein. Nor does Hosokawa '693 provide any motivation to modify claims 1 and 2 of Hosokawa '948 to

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yield the organic electroluminescent devices claimed in claims 3-7. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn.

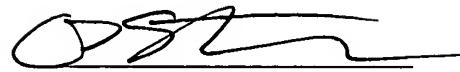
5. Claims 1-7 were provisionally rejected for nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-9 of copending Application Serial No. 11/344,604, "because a, b, c, and d in the '604 claims may be zero." However, as explained above, claim 1 as now amended claims formulas (I) and (II) having at least one substituted arylene. The '604 application claims 1-9 do not claim the compounds claimed in applicant's claim 1, even where a, b, c, and d in '604 application claims 1-9 is zero. And, the example cited in the Office Action, wherein a, b, c, and d are zero, does not render claim 1 as now amended obvious. Applicant respectfully requests that this double patenting rejection be withdrawn.

For all of the foregoing reasons, applicant believes that this application is fully in condition for allowance. The PTO is hereby authorized to charge or credit any necessary fees to Deposit Account No. 19-4293. Should the Examiner deem that any further amendments would be desirable in placing this application in even better condition for issue, she is invited to telephone applicant's undersigned representative.

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Respectfully submitted,

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